

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

NUMBER 118.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
HOLT, HOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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CHARLES HOLT, H. HOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX

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containing a square

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J. P. TOWNE,  
Justice of the Peace, Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent, Elgin, Wisconsin.

NOAH NEWELL,  
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,  
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Hale's Hotel Residence, five doors east of the Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON,  
Dentist, Office in Jackman & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KNOWLTON JACKSON,  
Counselor at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN WINANS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Hotel, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERILL,  
Attorney at Law, United States Court Commissioner, Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

ELIJAH & PEASER,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers' block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

T. M. A. THAYER ON,  
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, &c., Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice. Address, West Mitchell, Iowa.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,  
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

I. O. MAY,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Land Money.

W. ROBINSON,  
Architect, Design and plan for both public and private buildings, together with detailed drawings, specifications, building contracts, estimates, &c., furnished on short notice. Office in Lappin's block.

BRUSH DEPOT!

MORE BRUSHES, MORE BRUSHES.

In addition to our large stock, we have just received

Another Large Invoice of Brushes.

Some kinds never before brought to this market. All will be

SOLD VERY LOW.

Another Large Stock of Brushes.

White Wash Brushes, for whitewashing fences and old buildings.

Scrubbing, with long handles, Brushes.

Scrubs, with short handles, Brushes.

Long Chimney Brushes.

Round End Window Brushes.

Door Matting, Dog Brushes.

All kinds of scrub brushes, cheap, quite cheap.

White Wash, White Wash, Brushes.

Masons Brushes.

Hair Brushes, 24 to \$3.00.

White Wash Brushes, \$2.00.

BRUSH DEPOT.

BRUSH DEPOT.

BRUSH DEPOT.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

July 21st, 1862.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Recruiting Service First INFANTRY.

Janesville, June 50th, 1862.

DESERTERS, of the 20th of June, from these tracks, Private John Donegan, who has left six hair, black whiskers had on an old white coat, black pants, straw hat, check shirt, and is about 32 years of age. The above reward and expenses of capture will be paid to any person delivering him at any military post, or to the Adj't General, at Washington, D. C.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BLACK SILKS

call at MCKEEY & BROOKS, July 15th, 1862.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!

JUST RECEIVED

LITERARY and NEWS Depot,

Corner of Main & Milwaukee Sts.

Songs in Many Keys by Hobson, Cell, Drems, by

Stewart, another large invoice of Lyricals in life, by Tiswell, together with a large assortment of popular Books, Toy Books, Juvenile Books, &c.

IN THE U.S. MUSICO

received daily. A great variety of New Music for Piano.

IN THE U.S. MUSICO

Received the place to buy Newspapers, Illustrated Papers, Magazines, New Books, School Books, Stationery, New Music, on the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BLACK SILKS

call at MCKEEY & BROOKS, July 15th, 1862.

REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK

to the

OPPOSITE SIDE OF MAIN ST.,

one door north of

TALLMAN & COLLINS' Drug Store.

July 15th.

Bailey's Boot & Shoe Store

HAS BEEN

REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK

to the

OPPOSITE SIDE OF MAIN ST.,

one door north of

TALLMAN & COLLINS' Drug Store.

July 15th.

Gold and Treasury Notes Wanted!

THE highest price paid for American and Foreign Gold, also for old issue Treasury Notes.

MCKEEY & BROOKS,

Janesville, July 21, 1862.

REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK

to the

OPPOSITE SIDE OF MAIN ST.,

one door north of

TALLMAN & COLLINS' Drug Store.

July 15th.

DEARBOURNS,

Sugar Cane Crushers!

I HAVE two machines, left on consignment, and

will sell them at manufacturer's cost. They are

not yet approved pattern.

E. B. MARSH,

Hardware and Feed Store,

THE OLD SHOP  
UNDER  
A New Administration.

BOOTS & SHOES.  
A LARGE STOCK OF  
FRESH GOODS  
JUST RECEIVED.

DAILY GAZETTE.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

Should Englishmen Reproach Americans  
for Barbarities of War?

From a London Paper.

The following account of the barbarities committed on the Taiping in China by the Imperialists, is from the pen of an Englishman who was present, in company with both English and French officers and soldiers, at the execution by disemboweling of Taiping prisoners:

"I went with the crowd to see the execution of the Taiping prisoners that had been given up for execution into the hands of the Mandarins by the English and French authorities; or, what is the same thing, they took no measures to prevent the ruthless butchery of those they sent their aid to capture, when—horror of horrors! how am I to describe the dreadful scene, or will it ever leave my memory? Amongst those wretches were young and old, of both sexes, and of all ages and sizes, from the infant recently born to the man of eighty, tottering on his staff; from the emaciated woman to the young maiden from ten to eighteen. The latter were pushed out by the guards among the crowds of rustics assembled, and were taken into shins and by-places and debuccled, and again dragged back by the hair of the head to the Chinese guards, to await their turn for execution. Some of them had fainted, and were pulled along the ground to the executioners, who threw them on their backs, tore off their clothes, and ripped them from the lower part of the abdomen to their breasts, which were cut off and dashed with a curse in their faces. The bowels, as matter of course, gushed out; but the cut was made in such a way, and so skilfully and with such expertise, that the intestines were seldom injured. After a little time in this state of excessive torture, the executioner thrust his hand into the chest and tore out the racking heart, his victim looking him in the face all the while."

A young female, apparently about eight months pregnant, who never uttered a groan or sigh at all the previous cruelties she had endured from the surrounding mob, had her infant cut out of her womb, and held up in her sight by one of its little hands, bleeding and quivering; when at the sight she gave one heart-rending piercing shriek that would have awoken pity in a tiger, and after it had been in that state dashed on her breast, she, with a last superhuman effort, released her arms from those holding her down, and clashed her infant to her bleeding heart and died, holding it there with such force that they could not be separated, and were thus thrown together on the pile of other carcasses. Another young woman among the prisoners, awaited her turn to be disembowelled, with a fine boy of 10 months old, who had been tortured and starved before he was born, and held up in her sight by one of its little hands, bleeding and quivering; when at the sight she gave one heart-rending piercing shriek that would have awoken pity in a tiger, and after it had been in that state dashed on her breast, she, with a last superhuman effort, released her arms from those holding her down, and clashed her infant to her bleeding heart and died, holding it there with such force that they could not be separated, and were thus thrown together on the pile of other carcasses.

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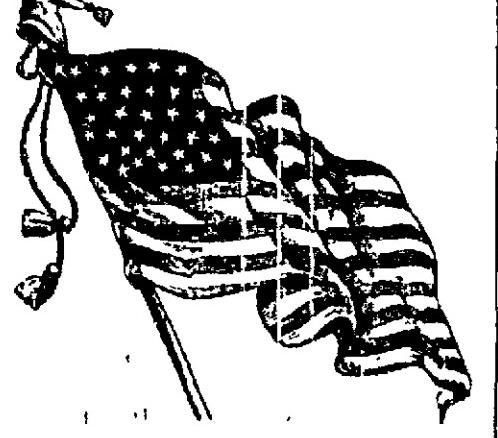


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, August 1, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Health of the Army.

The 12th regiment at Huntsville, Tenn., we are informed (says the Milwaukee Sentinel) by Surgeon Cary has over 950 men now on duty. The 9th has scarcely a man on the sick list, and the 11th after passing through the campaign of the war, that of Gen. Curtis in Arkansas, has 850 men in its ranks to day. This does not look as if the southern climate disagreed very much with the Wisconsin boys.

The Right Way to Prosecute the War.

The resolutions adopted at the Milwaukee war meeting meet the case exactly—the employment of every kind of persons and property in the country to put a speedy end to the rebellion, and a draft of a million of men, one-half to be brought into immediate service, the other to be held back as a reserve corps. If this plan could be adopted to-day with the hearty assent of the administration, so that it would be carried out with zeal and efficiency, it would give us an undoubted assurance of victory over the rebels, without intervention, and afford us the certainty of permanent peace after the war. It is, therefore, worth while that the people and the president should consider and adopt it. We have no time nor space to discuss the proposition now, but we believe it is the only way by which this nation can be saved from dismemberment and ruin. It must be adopted soon, or it will be too late. Thinking and acting must proceed as near together as the electrical flash and the explosion which follows.

The Great War Meeting.

Our citizens who have returned from the war meeting in Milwaukee, represent it as a grand out-pouring of the people of our patriotic state. It was earnest in sentiment in favor of vigorous war upon the rebels, and upon foreign allies who would interfere in our affairs. There was also unity of purpose, the whole vast concourse of people demanding more energy in the war, and in that case plodding life and property for the support of the government. Strike at the heart of the rebellion, is the unanimous wish of the people of Wisconsin. No more dally under the name of "strategy," but march on the enemy's works.

DRAFTING.—It is said at Washington that the government will order a draft in all the states where there is a failure to fill the full quota of volunteers by the middle of August. In that case all bounties will cease. Let us save the bounty money and build iron clad gunboats and manufacture arms to put in the hands of a million of men. We shall want all our resources to meet foreign foes, as well as rebels and traitors at home.

The sensation rumor of the Chicago Times that ten iron war steamers had arrived at Mobile for the rebels, is entirely discredited at Washington.

IRRITATING OUR SOUTHERN BRETHREN.—It is reported that our soldiers in Tennessee have actually killed several bloodhounds worth \$100 each, which had been put upon their track. These dogs are a part of the "peculiar institution," and of course are protected by the constitution. According to the usual practice, instead of killing the hounds, and thus irritating the chivalry and preventing a "restoration of the constitution as it was," a guard should be placed over them, until they can be returned to their owners.

A SUGGESTION.—The editor of the Warren Independent, after complaining of the damage done by insects in that vicinity, says:

"We would recommend the farmers to burn the stubble after harvest. This is a preventive for the Hessian fly, and we think it would prove beneficial in the case of the Chiatz bug. The nit of this fly is laid in the lower part of the stubble—if burned, the nit will be destroyed. We think the same is true with regard to this bug, as on examination we found myriads of the young bugs emerging from the stubble, which had been heaped together by the plow and harrow. We hope farmers will try this experiment, as it can do no harm. We are informed that wheat is doing well north of here in Wisconsin."

A TERRIBLE CAUGHT.—The Watertown Democrat says: "One day last week, as the cars were coming into town on the North Western railroad, Mr. Wm. Jones of New York, while in the smoking car had his traveling valise and over-coat taken from the passenger car. As he was to stop in this place he returned to get his property, but it was gone. Upon enquiry, the brakeman said a man had just stepped into the water house with a valise. On Mr. Jones going in he saw his property in the hands of a man, whom he had arrested. He gave his name as Lawrence Kenny, living near Fond du Lac; and on conviction of that was sent to jail for six months."

RELEASED.—The following Union prisoners belonging to the 5th Wisconsin were received from City Point, Va., on July 26th: M. Morrison and G. T. Packard, Co. E; G. W. Jarvis, Co. H, and E. Krandle, Co. C.

From the Editorial Correspondence of the Milwaukee Journal.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE,  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

### To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

#### MORNING DISPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, August 1.

The state mass meeting yesterday, was a splendid affair and successful in every point of view. Enthusiasm, harmony, and perfect order prevailed throughout. The beautiful grove, kindly tendered to the state for the purpose, by Mr. Kneeland, was one vast mass of human beings. The procession formed on Main street at 12 M., consisting of civic societies, headed by his excellency, Gov. Salomon, state officers, and judges of the supreme court, central war committee, authorities of the city, fire department, chamber of commerce, young men's association, Turners association, employees of different railroads, and a vast concourse of citizens. Numerous banners beautifully inscribed with mottoes were carried by different delegations. The procession moved up Spring street to the grounds where three stands were erected for speakers.

Gov. Salomon presided at stand No. 1, and opened with a very handsome and patriotic speech, and said, whatever doubts I may have had about the raising of five thousand men, since I have seen you here with your faces aglow with honest purposes, coming forward as you have to assist in the noble work of filling up the ranks of the army, my doubts have vanished." After enumerating our former victories and the territory won, he says: "But now we come to a stop for a moment; there is cessation of victories; they outnumber us; they come up in array, and our hitherto victorious armies are in danger of being overwhelmed. Shall this be the case? [Cries of no, no!] Shall we stand here like dastards, and hear that cry for 300,000 more men? We want 4,000 men to fill the thinned ranks of the regiments in the field. When I cast my eye over this vast assembly, I think there ought to be 5,000 men here ready to respond to the call of the President, and 5,000 more at home ready to follow." (Applause.)

The governor was followed by Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Howard, of Michigan, in strong and patriotic appeals. At stand No. 2, H. L. Palmer presided. Senator Douglass and Geo. B. Smith spoke at this stand.

Stand No. 3, (the young men's stand,) W. P. Pitkin, president of the young men's association, presided. Speeches were made by Mat. H. Carpenter, and several others.

The resolutions of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted, were substantially as follows:

*Resolved*, That the men who are engaged in armed resistance to the government, stand in the double attitude of rebels and enemies in open war. That as rebels they are criminals and traitors, and equally subject to all the penalties and punishment which follow the crime of treason under the constitution and the laws. As enemies in open war we may justly pursue, weaken, disable and crush their power by all means which are permitted by the laws of war, and it should be the unalterable purpose of the government to crush out the rebellion utterly, and to destroy for ever the power of the leaders to do us harm.

*Resolved*, That the country is in a crisis demanding the exercise of every prerogative of the government, and every exertion and sacrifice on the part of our people to maintain its integrity and its just authority.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion it is the duty of the national administration to prosecute this war with utmost vigor, and to employ every kind and description of persons and property in the country to accomplish the speedy end of this rebellion.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the government ought to prepare for a war of indefinite duration; a war to be prosecuted for one year or ten generations, as shall be necessary to accomplish the end in view.

*Resolved*, That with nations, prodigality is often the highest economy, and we recommend that at least a million of men be drafted at once from the militia of the north—one half for immediate service, and the other half for instruction and to be held as a reserve.

*Resolved*, That we entertain the most unbounded confidence in the President of the United States, and assure him that there is no possibility of his getting in advance of the wishes and sentiments of the people of employing any means whatever to restore the authority of the government.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the greatest obstacle that has yet existed to the accomplishment of our purpose has been that the administration has underrated the magnitude of the rebellion, and the unlimited means and forces which the people are able and desirous of offering to the government to be employed in vindicating the constitution and laws.

*Resolved*, That we deem it our right and duty to assure the administration that there is no division of sentiment among the people on this subject. All the money and all the men in the north are at the disposal of the government, and we beseech the administration to entertain no further fear that any of its drafts will be protested.

*Resolved*, That we duly appreciate and cannot too highly commend the judicious and impartial manner in which our government is performing the duties of his office, disregarding all claims of politicians and importunities of friends, and fairly and satisfactorily consulting only the public good. We pledge him our continued support and confidence.

*Resolved*, That we are proud of the bearing and conduct of our volunteers in the field, and can safely commit to their hands the honor of our young state. Called from the industrial pursuits of life, they have instantly taken on the discipline and exhibited the fortitude and coolness of veterans.

NYON, August 1.

Yesterday orders were somewhat unexpectedly received at the Brooklyn navy yard to put two United States vessels in commission at once. Accordingly the brig Bainbridge and steamer Dixie were commissioned. It is said that the new ironclad iron-clad frigate, now almost finished at Philadelphia, is to be commissioned and dispatched to sea with sealed orders to-morrow. All her officers have been ordered to report at once.

Henceforth no unnaturalized alien is to be employed in any navy yard in the Union.

All persons seeking employment must, before they are accepted, produce certificates of naturalization. This order is aimed at a large class of foreigners who like to get government money, but threaten to demand British or other protection if compulsory military service is demanded of them. If carried out it will result in the discharge of some 800 men at the different stations.

Tribune's dispatch.—Col. Loucks, adjutant general of Illinois is here to obtain arms for the ten regiments called for from that state. He says that the ranks of nine regiments will be full by the time the arms are received there.

Reports from Indiana, Vermont, Massa-

chusetts and New Jersey, are particularly encouraging. Other states are doing better than supposed.

Several of the heads of departments have been in favor of drafting ever since

the call for 300,000 more men was issued. Others, however, are known to be strongly opposed to this step. The probabilities would seem to be that no system of drafting by the general government will be adopted, but that every governor who asks for it will receive authority to draft.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Major H. A. Goldsborough, who has been appointed collector for Washington territory, will sail from New York to-morrow, with commissioners for the collection and assessment on the Pacific coast.

Preliminary arrangements were made to-night by a number of gentlemen, with Senator Pomeroy as chairman, for a public meeting to encourage recruiting for the army. President Lincoln will be invited to preside. The prospect is that a large sum will be subscribed to facilitate this patriotic movement.

A great many applications are made to the war department by individuals for authority to raise regiments in the loyal states. None of these applications are granted, because the entire control of the new regiments has been given to the governors until they are ready for service.

#### AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.

A letter from Fort Monroe, July 30th, to the Enquirer, says: Seven of Com. Porter's fleet have arrived, and came to anchor in the Roads, early this morning; twelve of the fleet in all left the South-west Pass on the 17th of July—of these, seven have reached Fort Monroe, and the others are hourly expected. The officers and crews and all the vessels think they are to reduce Fort Darling and intimate a perfect willingness to undertake the job. Firey times may be looked for in that direction shortly.

A special dispatch from Washington says the correspondent of the Enquirer reached here, to-night, from Warrenton, with the intelligence that Maj. Gen. Pope's army had advanced beyond Warrenton. The men were in the best of spirits, and an enthusiastic feeling prevailed at the prospect of future business.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.

The war meeting last night was an immense affair. Business was generally suspended after four o'clock. Speaking from three stands. The speakers were Governor Morton, Gov. Wallace, Lt. Gov. Fisk, and many others. Several bands of music, display of fireworks, bells, and fire department, enlivened the occasion. Resolutions pledged all to the government in a more vigorous prosecution of the war; recommended confiscation of the property of traitors everywhere; expressing unalterable opposition to compromise with traitors, and hostility to foreign interference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

A letter from Virginia says that General Hatch's brigade belonging to Pope's command is actively scouting the whole country, from the enemy's lines to Little Washington, but is not meeting with any large forces. He is, however, making it too hot for spies and guerrillas, many of whom are frequently captured and consigned to the charge of the provost marshals.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

Flour receipts 10,992 barrels, market dull and drooping; Sales 4,500 barrels, 4,856<sup>50</sup> common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 79,683 bushels, market quiet, firm supply limited; sales 60,000 bushels, 1,12<sup>10</sup> Chicago spring, 1,17<sup>12</sup> 12<sup>10</sup> Milwaukee club, 1,22<sup>10</sup> 23<sup>10</sup> Amber Lake. Stocks native and not higher.

American gold 1,164

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will say "Advertised."

JAMES M. BURGESS, P. M.

STRAY HOG.—A sow and nine small pigs came into my enclosure, July 24th, in the 23rd ward in the city of Janesville. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE H. DAVRY.

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PERSONS calling for any of the above letters, will say "Advertised."

JAMES M. BURGESS, P. M.

STRAY HOG.—A sow and nine small pigs came into my enclosure, July 24th, in the 23rd ward in the city of Janesville. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, August 1, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Health of the Army.

The 12th regiment at Humboldt, Tenn., were informed (says the Milwaukee Sentinel) by Surgeon Cary has over 950 men now on duty. The 9th has scarcely a man on the sick list, and the 11th after passing through the campay of the war, that of Gen. Curtis in Arkansas, has 820 men in its ranks to day. This does not look as if the southern climate disagreed very much with the Wisconsin boys.

The Right Way to Prosecute the War.

The resolutions adopted at the Milwaukee war meeting meet the case exactly—the employment of every kind of persons and property in the country to put a speedy end to the rebellion, and a draft of militia of men, one-half to be brought into immediate service, the other to be held back as a reserve corps. If this plan could be adopted today with the hearty assent of the administration, so it would be carried out with zeal and efficiency; it would give us an undoubted assurance of victory over the rebels, without intervention, and afford us the certainty of permanent peace after the war. It is, therefore, worth while that the people and the president should consider and adopt it. We have no time nor space to discuss the proposition now, but we believe it is the only way by which this nation can be saved from dismemberment and ruin. It must be adopted soon, or it will be too late. Thinking and acting must proceed as near together as the electrical flash and the explosion which follows.

The Great War Meeting.

Our citizens who have returned from the war meeting in Milwaukee, represent it as a grand out-pouring of the people of our patriotic state. It was earnest in sentiment in favor of vigorous war upon the rebels, and upon foreign allies who would intervene in our affairs. There was also unity of purpose, the whole vast concourse of people demanding more energy in the war, and in that case pledging life and property for the support of the government. Strike at the heart of the rebellion, is the unanimous wish of the people of Wisconsin. No more delays under the name of "strategy," but march on the enemy's works.

DRAFTING.—It is said at Washington that the government will order a draft in all the states where there is a failure to fill the full quota of volunteers by the middle of Augst. In that case all bounties will cease. Let us save the bounty money and build iron clad gunboats and manufacture arms to put in the hands of a million of men. We shall want all our resources to meet foreign foes, as well as rebels and traitors at home.

The sensation rumor of the Chicago Times that ten iron war steamers had arrived at Mobile for the rebels, is entirely discredited at Washington.

IRRITATING OUR SOUTHERN BRETHREN.—It is reported that our soldiers in Tennessee have actually killed several blood hounds worth \$100 each, which had been put upon their track. These dogs are a part of the "peculiar institution," and of course are protected by the constitution. According to the usual practice, instead of killing the hounds, and thus irritating the chivalry and preventing a "restoration of the constitution as it was," a guard should be placed over them, until they can be returned to their owners.

A SUGGESTION.—The editor of the Warren Independent, after complaining of the damage done by insects in that vicinity, says:

"We would recommend the farmers to burn the stubble after harvest. This is a preventive for the Hessian fly, and we think it would prove beneficial in the case of the Chintz bug. The nit of this fly is laid in the lower part of the stubble—if burned, the nit will be destroyed. We think the same is true with regard to this bug, as on examination we found myriads of the young bugs emerging from the stubble, which had been heaped together by the plow and harrow. We hope farmers will try this experiment, as it can do no harm. We are informed that wheat is doing well north of here in Wisconsin."

A THIEF CATCHER.—The Watertown Democrat says: "One day last week, as the cars were coming into town on the North Western railroad, Mr. Wm. Jones of New York, while in the smoking car had his traveling valise and over-coat taken from the passenger car. As he was to stop in this place he returned to get his property, but it was gone. Upon enquiry, the brakeman said a man had just stepped into the water house with a valise. On Mr. Jones going in he saw his property in the hands of a man, whom he had arrested. He gave his name as Lawrence Kenny, living near Fond du Lac; and on conviction of theft was sent to jail for six months."

RELEASED.—The following Union prisoners belonging to the 5th Wisconsin were received from City Point, Va., on July 26th: M. Morrison and G. T. Packard, Co. E; G. W. Jarvis, Co. H, and E. Krendle, Co. C.

From the Editorial Correspondence of the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

JANESVILLE—Some Reminiscences.

On the return the cars stop for three hours at Janesville, and I devot this time to walking over the city. I could not but be astonished at the growth of this spirited city. Massive and finely-finished brick blocks had taken the place of the old rockeries on Main street. Mr. Jackman's magnificent block at once arrested attention.— Its situation is one of the best in Janesville for business, and Mr. Jackman has improved it by a most tasteful structure.— The Hyatt House, on the west side, looks up like a great castle among the smaller buildings. The Hyatt House is one of the best planned in the country—the rooms are unusually spacious in even a first class hotel. The only fault was that the house was too enormous for the town and the business. We could not but think what a valuable property it would have been in Washington rather than Janesville. There it would have been a paying property, and is really needed. But this vast pile of brick and mortar must remain here to be used as they are now using it—a portion of it for a hotel which is well furnished and nicely kept. This Hotel remarkably illustrates the sanguine feelings of speculation in flush times, when everybody sees the small village expand into the large city.

After looking at the business portion of Janesville, I walked over the hill where Mr. Jackman has built a fine residence, and then walked up Jackson street to Mr. Tallman's well known place, said to be the finest residence in Rock county. A banking friend informs me that the house and grounds cost Mr. Tallman \$40,000, and is one of those memorable investments of flush times that signalized every western city and village. The situation on the bank of Rock river is very fine, and all will concede that the proprietor has expended with good taste. A walk down Jackson street will convince any one that the people of Janesville have performed their share in church building, while a visit to the high school proves a liberality in its fostering of the education of the rising generation. In walking through the streets of Janesville, we could not but call to mind our boy's visit to Janesville, when it was a log cabin town. The old Janesville stage house, upon which now sets the fine Myers' block, was then the best hotel in Rock county. We slept in its rooms before they were plastered. At nightfall the mosquitoes used to come out from between the lath—the doors were not hung, and altogether Janesville then gave no promise of the city it is now, with a hotel more imposing than can be found in any city of its size in this country. Then I paddled about Rock river in a canoe, with an occasional upset to cool one in a warm summer's day. The lapse of a few years has changed this so much that I could scarcely believe the Janesville of 1862 to be the Janesville of 1840. Our visit to Janesville, though necessarily brief, was so pleasant, that we hope at some future day to accept the liberal hospitality of friends who urged us to stay for a drive through the Eden-like country in which Janesville is situated.

W.M. E.C.

Speech of a Southern Unionist—Governor Houston Died under Our Flag.

War meetings are held every day on Boston Common. At the meeting on Thursday, the Rev. C. H. Clark, of Texas, spoke.

Mr. Clark was a baptist minister in Houston, Texas. His remarks were heard with difficulty on account of a bronchial disease from which he suffered. The Rev. Mr. Clark is the son of the present rebel governor of Texas, and son-in-law of Gen. Sam Houston.

He said he had fought not only his neighbors and friends, but also his own father in defense of the glorious old star-spangled banner, and he was ready to finish the balance of his feeble life in the same glorious cause—the cause of his country, the cause of humanity, and the cause of God.

*Resolved*, That the majority of the people of Texas are now and have been loyal. The state was carried out by calling the roll of the legislature half an hour before the usual time, when the union men were not in their seats.

Sam Houston, the governor of the state, was brought before them on a charge of treason, and the old man made the most denunciatory speech against them and

said that he ever heard in his life.

The secessionists rose and gathered about him, bent on violence, but his friends crowded around him, and for a while nothing was heard but pistol shots and the clanking of knives. The speaker himself received a wound than that would probably soon terminate his life. His father, who had been lieutenant-governor, assumed the office of governor of the state.

*Resolved*, That the country is in a crisis demanding the exercise of every prerogative of the government, and every exertion and sacrifice on the part of our people to maintain its integrity and its just authority.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion it is the duty of the national administration to prosecute this war with utmost vigor, and to employ every kind and description of persons and property in the country to accomplish the speedy end of this rebellion.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the government ought to prepare for a war of indefinite duration; a war to be prosecuted for one year or ten generations, as shall be necessary to accomplish the end in view.

*Resolved*, That with nations prodigality is often the highest economy, and we rejoice that at least a million of men be drafted at once from the militia of the north—one-half for immediate service, and the other half for instruction and to be held as a reserve.

*Resolved*, That we entertain the most unbounded confidence in the President of the United States, and assure him that there is no possibility of his getting in advance of the wishes and sentiments of the people to employ any means whatever to restore the authority of the government.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the greatest obstacle that has yet existed to the accomplishment of our purpose has been that the administration has underrated the magnitude of the rebellion, and the unlimited means and forces which the people are able and desirous of offering to the government to be employed in vindicating the constitution and laws.

*Resolved*, That we deem it our right and duty to assure the administration that there is no division of sentiment among the people on this subject. All the money and all the men in the north are at the disposal of the government, and we beseech the administration to entertain no further fear that any of its drafts will be protested.

*Resolved*, That we duly appreciate and cannot too highly commend the judicious and impartial manner in which our government is performing the duties of his office, disregarding all claims of politicians and importunities of friends, and fairly and sagaciously consulting only the public good. We pledge him our continued support and confidence.

*Resolved*, That we are proud of the bearing and conduct of our volunteers in the field, and can safely commit to their hands the honor of our young state. Called from the industrial pursuits of life, they have instantly taken on the discipline and exhibited the fortitude and coolness of veterans.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 5th, 1862:

**Arrivals.**—Close, Depart  
Chicago, through, 11:10 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.  
1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M. 9:30 P.M.  
Milwaukee, through, 11:10 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.  
1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M. 9:30 P.M.  
Madison, through, 1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.  
1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M. 9:30 P.M.  
Madison and way, 11:10 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.  
1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M. 9:30 P.M.

Eastern mail via Milwaukee.

See and Grand Haven, 11:10 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.  
Oswego and New York, 11:10 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.  
Tuesday and Friday at 1 P.M.; close Tuesday and Saturday at 1 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Conclusion of the proceedings of this Association, now in session in this city.)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—Session was opened with a glee by members of the association, and was followed by the resume of chemical demonstrations, and a lecture by Professor Carr of Madison. The lecturer showed the favorite theory of the day in reference to the origin of the earth—the different formations being the result merely of chemical change, and possessing sufficient power in their elements in contact to produce the phenomena seen in the silent changes going on in nature.

Professor Sill, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, by special request of the association, appeared for the third time during the session and elucidated many points in grammar, much to the entertainment and instruction of the association. The Professor's views are novel, and from the simplification he endeavored to establish, they challenge at once the attention and criticism of his hearers. He would make of grammar for his students, by divesting it of every superfluity, the interesting study its utility and necessity demand. The applause at the close said plainly, may the Professor's success be commensurate with his real and high attainments.

The discussion of quadratics, by H. Bristol, Esq., principal of Racine high school, was a good elucidation of old theorems, and received the undivided attention of the teachers.

The short dissertation upon mathematical geography, by Hon. J. L. Pickard, state superintendent, received the most profound attention, and was a fitting close, both in matter and manner, of the exercises of the afternoon, so auspiciously inaugurated by the lecture upon chemistry.

ENVENING SESSION.—The association met and after singing—"De day ob Liberty's Comin'" by the quartette choir, Professor Blaisdell, of Beloit college, entertained an immense audience for an hour and a half, with a finely written, elegantly delivered address upon the theme: "Dr. Arnold, as a Teacher." The finely drawn characteristics and beautiful discriminations of Dr. Arnold, were portrayed in the most classic language and eloquence of diction. Without attempting an analysis of so fine a production which would tire the modest abilities of a reporter more than his time and space allow, but the listeners to Professor Blaisdell's address will remember the rich tones of the speaker, the beautiful portrayal of his subject's individualities and the classic elegance of his diction.

The meeting adjourned after singing by the quartette choir of "Brave Boys are They."

FRIDAY MORNING.—Association after prayer by Rev. J. B. Pradt, proceeded to the disposition of business, reports of committees, and election of officers, which resulted in the election of S. H. Peabody, of Fond du Lac, for president; N. E. Goldthwait, Miss A. H. Pearson, and Miss H. S. Zoller, vice presidents; and S. T. Lockwood for secretary; treasurer, Rev. J. B. Pradt; counsellors, A. J. Cheney, J. K. Purdy, and S. D. Gaylord.

Mr. McAlister, of Milwaukee, presented some good suggestions upon the subject of "compositions."

Something of a discussion followed upon the introduction of resolutions not considered pertinent to the occasion, but the association was restored to order by the president, in a very beautifully cast oratory, followed by singing the doxology by the entire assembly, standing.

The association was then declared adjourned, *sine die*.

The music for the evening session was provided by a quartette choir, conducted by D. D. Wilson, Esq., of Janesville, and was of the highest order, both in selection and execution, and elicited applause at every appearance.

The proceedings of the Association have been well worthy the great interests for the promotion of which it was assembled. The services throughout have been conducted in a spirit of high toned and gentlemanly feeling. The officers have exerted themselves on all occasions to promote the interests of education, and their judgment has prompted them to action in conformity with the requirements of the most orthodox.

Three hundred and fifty teachers, besides many superintendents, have been in attendance, and have paid that attention to the proceedings which must have a wide spread influence in Wisconsin in the furtherance of such views as it was the gracious pleasure of such men as Hon. J. L. Pickard, Hon. N. Bateman, Hon. J. W. Gregory, and Prof. Blaisdell, to offer, in generalities, seconded by the practical demonstrations of Prof. Carr, Prof. Sill, and Prof. Allen. The tenth annual meeting of the Association has demonstrated, in strength of numbers, the high regard in which the people of Wisconsin hold the precious welfare of the rising generation, and the zeal manifested in the exercises held their high and holy mission.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.—Mr. Eastman, the secretary of the Wisconsin Soldiers Aid Society, at Washington, acknowledges the receipt since the first of July, of four boxes of hospital stores from the Ladies' Relief Society of Racine, Wisconsin; one barrel do from the Ladies' Relief Society of Madison; one large box of stores from the Ladies' Relief Society of Janesville; one box do from the Ladies' Aid Society of Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin, and one box of jars of preserved fruits from Samuel Reeve, of Washington, D. C.

TRINITY Church.—The Rev. W. G. Spencer, of St. Louis, will officiate in this church every Sunday morning and evening until further notice. This arrangement commences next Sunday, the 3d instant.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At the regular meeting of the common council, last night, the mayor, clerk and Ald. Bates were the only members present, and the latter was reminded of the meeting by the reporter, or he would have forgotten it.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A brakeman on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, named Baker, was killed yesterday by one of the trains going into the war meeting. The train was passing under one of the covered bridges near Wauwatosa, and the deceased, who was on top of one of the cars, was knocked off, run over, being horribly crushed and instantly killed.

ABOUT 300 persons, we are informed, went from Janesville to the Milwaukee war meeting. A train of twenty cars left here, and met at Milton a similar train from the west.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little boy about four years old, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon on the track of the Chicago and North-western Railway, near the depot. The boy was playing on the track while an engine was switching freight cars, and was in the rear of some detached cars which were run against by the switching and moved but a few feet.

TRAITS WARNED OUT.—The people of Green county, in this state, have adopted Gen. Pope's order that the secesh must take the oath of allegiance or move out of the county. We shall publish their proceedings to-morrow.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—The Monitor of this week has but one allusion to the Gazette, and its editorials are wholly free from the "abolition" slang which has thus far characterized them. In this respect, however, its selections are about as fragrant as ever; but what has caused the change of tone in the immediate emancipators of the new "conservative" organ?

LOST.—Tuesday, the 28th, near No. 3's engine house, a morocco money-bag, with a small amount of money and a key. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. jy11-3d

OUR "SOUTHERN BROTHERS."—The Charleston Courier says that seven families in Galveston, Texas, were discovered to have the stars and stripes concealed in their houses. Thereupon those guilty of that offence were immediately taken out and hung. Is it any wonder what has become of the Unionists of the south?

IT IS understood that Mr. Charles Dickens is going to pay us another visit in the course of the ensuing autumn. Some say he will accompany Fetherston, the actor, who has signed an agreement to be here in October.

Hon. John A. Kasson, now so ably filling the position of first assistant postmaster general at Washington, has accepted the republican nomination for Congress in the Iowa fifth district, and signifies his intention of commencing the canvass as early as possible.

FROSTS.—We sometimes have them in September, or even August. It will be risking the health of any secession sympathizer, male or female, to be in the north after they come. They should go south at once, if they have to be helped.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

AUTHENTICATED COPY.—A ready hand innumerable in the great and several cities, and agents have in their from ten to fifteen dollars per day, will easily make a comfortable living, with a few hours' work daily, and a few evenings spent with friends, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of caps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practiced by persons of any age, except those who are really affected with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health, and child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her child afflicted with such a malady.

JUNIOR'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of rashes of the skin, such as ringworm, scabies, etc., and are equal to any of the old imitations, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

Junior's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine-dealers.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JULY 31, 1862.

Receipts of wheat were only about two bushels to day which sold at a range of 70¢/bushel for common shipping to choice mid spring. Receipts of corns were also light, and market firm at our full quotations.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—extra milling spring 50¢/bushel; fair to good shipping grades 75¢/bushel; rejected qualities 60¢/bushel.

BARLEY—wheat at 45¢/bushel per 50 lbs., for choice samples; common quality, 40¢/bushel.

CORN—pure white dent per 50 lbs. 24¢/bushel; mixed lots 22¢/bushel.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 23¢/bushel per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 62¢/bushel per 60 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—dust at \$1.125/bushel, 57¢/bushel per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—choice Neshannock and Pinkneys 25¢/bushel per bushel, common qualities 16¢/bushel.

BUTTER—good to choice rolls 9¢/lb.

Eggs—in demand at 5¢ per dozen.

FLOUR—spring and fall 26¢, per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green, to 14¢; Dry, 14¢.

WOOL—runged from 50 to 4¢ for common to choice clips.

E. O. HARLOW.....JOHN T. NORTON

HARLOW & NORTON,

General Produce & Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale and purchase of all kinds of C.

E. Provisions, Grains, & Agents for the sale of Water,

Linen, Rovables, Cement, Land Plaster, Shove, Salt,

Floor, &c.

Office first door west of Farmer's Mills,

Milwaukee Street, Jy11-dawf

IF YOU WANT GOOD 6¢ BLACK SILKS

call at MCKEEY & BRO'S. Jy11-dawf

SEE THOSE FRUIT JARS

AT WHEELOCK'S.

14 KINDS OF THEM ever used. Will be sold June 15th, 1862.

If You Want New Styles of Fall Carpets call at MCKEEY & BRO'S. Jy11-dawf

New York Cash Store, June 20th, 1862.

Received this day by Express, 400 yards more of Black Silks, that we are selling at one dollar a yard.

Black Silks, that we are selling at one dollar a yard.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

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J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

[Conclusion of the proceedings of this Association, now in session in this city.]

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—Session was opened with a glee by members of the association, and was followed by the resume of chemical demonstrations, and a lecture by Professor Carr of Madison. The lecturer showed the favorite theory of the day in reference to the origin of the earth—the different formations being the result merely of chemical change, and possessing sufficient power in their elements in contact to produce the phenomena seen in the silent changes going on in nature.

Professor Sill, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, by special request of the association, appeared for the third time during the session and elucidated many points in grammar, much to the entertainment and instruction of the association. The Professor's views are novel, and from the simplification he endeavored to establish, they challenge at once the attention and criticism of his hearers. He would make of grammar for his students, by divesting it of every superfluity, the interesting study its utility and necessity demand. The applause at the close said plainly, may the Professor's success be commensurate with his zeal and high attainments.

The discussion of quadratics, by H. Bristol, Esq., principal of Racine high school, was a good elucidation of old theories, and received the undivided attention of the teachers.

The short dissertation upon mathematical geography, by Hon. J. L. Pickard, state superintendent, received the most profound attention, and was a fitting close, both in matter and manner, of the exercises of the afternoon, so auspiciously inaugurated by the lecture upon chemistry.

ENING SESSION.—The association met and after singing—"De day ob Liberty's Comin'" by the quartette choir, Professor Blaidsel, of Beloit college, entertained an immense audience for an hour and a half, with a finely written, elegantly delivered address upon the theme: "Dr. Arnold, as a Teacher." The finely drawn characteristics and beautiful discriminations of Dr. Arnold, were portrayed in the most classic language and eloquence of diction. Without attempting an analysis of so fine a production which would tire the modest abilities of a reporter more than his time and space allow, but the listeners to Professor Blaidsel's address will remember the rich tones of the speaker, the beautiful portraiture of his subject's individualities and the classic elegance of his diction.

The meeting adjourned after singing by the quartette choir of "Brave Boys are They."

FRIDAY MORNING.—Association after prayer by Rev. J. B. Pratt, proceeded to the disposition of business, reports of committees, and election of officers, which resulted in the election of S. H. Peabody, of Fond du Lac, for president; N. E. Goldthwait, Miss A. H. Pearson, and Miss H. S. Zoller, vice presidents; and S. T. Lockwood for secretary; treasurer, Rev. J. B. Pratt; counsellors, A. J. Cheney, J. K. Purdy, and S. D. Gaylord.

Mr. McAlister, of Milwaukee, presented some good suggestions upon the subject of "compositions."

Something of a discussion followed upon the introduction of resolutions not considered pertinent to the occasion, but the association was restored to order by the president, in a very beautifully cast valedictory, followed by singing the doxology by the entire assembly, standing.

The association was then declared adjourned, sine die.

The music for the evening session was provided by a quartette choir, conducted by D. D. Wilson, Esq., of Janesville, and was of the highest order, both in selection and execution, and elicited applause at every appearance.

The proceedings of the Association have been well worthy the great interests for the promotion of which it was assembled. The services throughout have been conducted in a spirit of high toned and gentlemanly feeling. The officers have exerted themselves on all occasions to promote the interests of education, and their judgment has prompted them to action in conformity with the requirements of the most orthodox.

Three hundred and fifty teachers, besides many superintendents, have been in attendance, and have paid that attention to the proceedings which must have a wide spread influence in Wisconsin in the furtherance of such views as it was the gracious pleasure of such men as Hon. J. L. Pickard, Hon. N. Bateman, Hon. J. W. Gregory, and Prof. Blaidsel, to offer, in generalities, seconded by the practical demonstrations of Prof. Carr, Prof. Sill, and Prof. Allen. The tenth annual meeting of the Association has demonstrated, in strength of numbers, the high regard in which the people of Wisconsin hold the precious welfare of the rising generation, and the zeal manifested in the exercises has proved the esteem in which teachers hold their high and holy mission.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.—Mr. Eastman, the secretary of the Wisconsin Soldiers Aid Society, at Washington, acknowledges the receipt since the first of July, of four boxes of hospital stores from the Ladies Relief Society of Racine, Wisconsin; one barrel do from the Ladies Relief Society of Madison; one large box of stores from the Ladies' Relief Society of Janesville; one box do from the Ladies Aid Society of Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin, and one box of jars of preserved fruits from Samuel Reeve, of Washington, D. C.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

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**Great Western Railway Company's  
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE**  
Milwaukee, New York Central and Connecting  
Chicago and North-Western Railway  
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, May 20th, trains leave Milwaukee at 7 A.M. and 1 P.M. for Chicago, 7:00 A.M. & 3:30 P.M. Express Train, 7:00 A.M. & 3:30 P.M. Night Express, 11:15 A.M. & 7:30 P.M. Evening Train, 12:30 P.M. & 8:30 P.M. Night Train, 11:15 A.M. & 7:30 P.M. Express Train, for Oshkosh, 12:30 P.M. & 8:30 P.M. Freight Train, 11:15 A.M. & 7:30 P.M. Special Agent, Harvey D. Pease, Postage City, Milwaukee, Cross St., and all points east, west, north, south, & west; tickets for all principal points east and south, at the passenger depot, — H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Rail-  
way.

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

On and after May 15th, trains from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien will leave Janesville at 1:45 P.M. Express, going east, 11:00 P.M. Night, " " west, 11:00 A.M. & 1:45 P.M. Night, " " west, 1:45 P.M. For Monroe, 3:15 P.M.

Through tickets via the Detroit and Milwaukee, Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways for all points east.

W. M. STONE, Agent.

Green Bay and Chicago Union Railroad.

Arrangements made with Western & Albany North

Englewood, and Hudson River Railways for New

England, and Hudson River Railways for New

The best and most expeditious route to the east.

This road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Canada roads for the European, and with the Michigan Southern and the Lake Shore roads to the Michigan Southern.

All baggage travels through from Chicago, and al-

most all principal places in the West.

Fare as low as any other route.

Tickets to all the principal ticket offices in Milwaukee, Green Bay, and all points west.

ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo, N.Y.

Gen. Pass. Agent.

Gen. Western Agent.

W. A. AXEN, Agent.

New York Central Railroad.

JOINTS AT Albany with Western & Albany North

Englewood, and Hudson River Railways for New

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W. A. AXEN, Agent.

Michigan Central and Great Western (Canada) Railways.

TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, took

6:00 A.M. New York and Boston Express, 3 day

9:45 A.M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, or

except Sunday.

7:00 P.M. New York and Boston Express, ever

day except Sunday.

Bags checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal rail-

ways in the west, and at the general office, com-

pany and at the depot, foot Lake street, Chi-

co., Ill.

Gen. Pass. Ag't M.C.R.R. p.t.

Illinois Central Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, May 17th, trains will leave

from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake,

and 3:30 A.M. Sundays excepted, arriving at Peoria at 7:30

P.M., Logansport 8:30 P.M., Atchison 11:15 P.M., St. Louis 11:

20 P.M., Terre Haute 1:30 A.M., Cairo 4:30 A.M.

Springfield 6:30 A.M., Indianapolis 10:15 A.M.,

M. T. Illinois 11:30 A.M., St. Louis 10:40 A.M.,

M. T. Illinois 11:30 A.M., Vincennes 1:30 P.M., Evansville 3:30 P.M., Cairo 3:30 P.M.

On Saturdays the 1:00 P.M. train will run only to

Chicago at 8:15 A.M. and 9:30 P.M.

The 4:00 P.M. train is the only train leaving this city at night for St. Louis, it arrives in St. Louis at 10:30

the next morning.

For more information apply at the office in the

Great Central Depot, W. H. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

— splidit

NEW YORK & ERIC RAILROAD.

Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Tel-

raphone Route to

NEW YORK, BOSTON.

and all Eastern Cities,

CARRING 1862

Great Western United States Mail.

EXRPS Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival

at all the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleve-

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